

Text for questions from 43 through 45.

European energy

1 The European Union (EU) revealed on January 23rd, 2008, how it plans to save the world. A mammoth climate-change plan spells out in detail how much pain each of its 27 members will have to bear if the EU is to meet ambitious targets set by national leaders last March.

4 The aim is to cut greenhouse-gas emissions by 2020 by at least a fifth, and more than double to 20% the amount of energy produced from renewable sources such as wind or wave power. If fuel from plants proves green enough, 10% of the fuel used in transport must come from biofuels by the same date. The new plan turns 7 these goals into national targets. Cue much grumbling, and no doubt months of horse-trading, as the European Commission's recommendations are turned into binding law by national governments and the European Parliament.

10 Countries with greenery in their veins are being asked to take more of the burden than newer members. Sweden, for example, is being invited to meet 49% of its energy from renewables. At the other end, Malta gets a renewables target of just 10%. It is a similar story when it comes to cutting greenhouse gases: by 2020, 13 Denmark must cut emissions by 20% from 2005 levels; Bulgaria and Romania, the newest members, may let their emissions rise by 20%.

EU leadership on climate change will not come cheap. The direct costs alone may be €60 billion (\$87 16 billion), or about 0.5% of total EU GDP, by 2020, said the commission's president, José Manuel Barroso. But this is still presented as a bargain compared with the cost of inaction, which Mr. Barroso put at ten times as high. Oh, and leading the world in the fight against climate change need not cost jobs, even in the most heavily 19 polluting branches of heavy industry. "We want to keep our industry in Europe", insisted Mr. Barroso.

Internet: <www.economist.com> (adapted).

QUESTÃO 43

Based on the text, it can be concluded that

- ❶ () the European Union plans to save the world from gas emissions is an easy task.
- ❷ () the targets thought of were set up last year.
- ❸ () greenhouse-gas emissions can be reduced as much as a fifth by 2020 and, along the same period, energy produced from renewable sources should more than double.
- ❹ () "mammoth" (l.1) means **huge**.

QUESTÃO 44

Considering the text above, judge — right (C) or wrong (E) — the items below.

- ❶ () 10% of the fuel used in transport ought to come from plants in twelve years' time.
- ❷ () Newer members are now being requested to place more of the burden on themselves.
- ❸ () National Governments won't easily endorse the European Commission's recommendations.
- ❹ () The word "Cue" (l.7) means **queue**.

QUESTÃO 45

Based on the text, judge — right (C) or wrong (E) — the following items.

- ❶ () The problem with renewables is the same as that of greenhouse gases.
- ❷ () The cost of inaction is ten times as high as the expenses arisen from the climatic control.
- ❸ () The highest polluting offices will have to dismiss their employees.
- ❹ () In the text, "need not cost" (l.18) can be correctly replaced by **does not need to cost**.

Text for questions from 46 through 48.

1 Two weeks after the Islamists of Hamas toppled the border fence, letting hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of the Gaza Strip spill briefly into Egypt, the situation appears to have returned to what counts as normal. But normal is not good.

4 Gaza's 1.5 million people remain besieged, generally unable to leave, and with imports restricted to minimal amounts of staple food and fuel. The Hamas militants who have run Gaza since ousting their secular-minded Fatah rivals last summer have continued to fire rockets and mortars into
7 Israeli towns and farms.

As a possible harbinger of more violence to come, Hamas has also taken again to sending suicide bombers into Israel. In the first such Hamas operation since blowing up two buses in Beersheba
10 in 2004, a pair of suicide bombers, reportedly former inmates of Israeli prisons from Hebron in the West Bank, killed a 73-year-old woman in the southern Israeli town of Dimona on February 4th 2008. Israel responded the same day with new missile attacks, killing nine armed Hamas men.

13 Now, a fortnight since Hamas forces engineered the Gaza break-out, the Egyptian authorities have resealed and reinforced the border, some 12 km (7.5 miles) long, with thick coils of razor wire and hundreds of extra troops; they say they will resist another attempt to knock a hole in it.

16 Their will was tested this week, when Egyptian security forces clashed with stone-throwing Palestinians.

Internet: <www.economist.com> (adapted).

QUESTÃO 46

According to the text, judge — right (C) or wrong (E) — the following items.

- ① () Gaza's inhabitants can only have access to basic foods which come from abroad.
- ② () The Hamas militants joined the Fatah rivals to fire rockets and mortars into Israeli urban and rural areas.
- ③ () The most recent Hamas suicide operation resulted in the blowing up of two buses.
- ④ () The word "harbinger" (l.8) means: a sign that something will happen soon, often something bad.

QUESTÃO 47

In accordance with the text, judge — right (C) or wrong (E) — the items below.

- ① () The two suicide bombers were kept in ordinary prisons.
- ② () It took Israel a lot of time to launch a counterattack which killed nine Hamas militants.
- ③ () After a fortnight period the situation in Gaza Strip seems to have become what can be considered as normal.
- ④ () In the text, "besieged" (l.4) means **surrounded**.

QUESTÃO 48

Based on the text, it can be deduced that

- ① () the Egyptian authorities and Hamas forces both have the same position regarding Egyptian people who want to cross the border to go to Gaza strip.
- ② () the border between the Gaza strip and Egypt is about 12 km in length.
- ③ () a possible title for this article could be: **Back to abnormal**.
- ④ () the word "clashed" (l.16) is synonymous with **fought**, in the context.

Text for questions from 49 through 51.

Nationalisation is becoming rather fashionable. State bailouts of banks are all the rage too. There is just one snag: western institutions are not getting their cash from ministers in London or Washington, but from functionaries in Beijing.

While Britain's chancellor still balks at taking Northern Rock into public ownership, his counterparts in China have no qualms about investing state money in the private sector. This week Beijing bought a 10% stake in the Wall Street blue chip Morgan Stanley; in May it took a slab of the private-equity giant Blackstone. Those two deals, worth just over £4bn, were made by the China Investment Corporation (CIC), a fund set up and run by the government. With over £100bn to burn, it is bound to make more big deals — and big headlines — over the coming year. CIC is one of a new breed of sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) created by nations awash with excess cash from exporting goods or oil. Most oil-producing Arab countries have one, as do Russia, Korea and Singapore, and the funds are estimated to be worth a total of a trillion pounds. The logic behind them is simple: if energy-rich Russia is earning around £425m from exports every day, it naturally wants to invest that money for a higher return. But the impact of these new vehicles is far less straightforward, and it has largely been left to economics wonks to worry about them (even now, a Google search for “SWFs” brings up page after page about some graphic-design software). At last, however, they are entering political debate. The IMF is working on a code of conduct for the funds, while the rich nations' club, the OECD, is coming up with guidelines for recipients. Such users' manuals have their place, but on their own they are not an adequate answer to the issues raised by SWFs.

At their most basic level, these funds (which are projected to be worth £7.5 trillion within a decade) embody a shift of economic power from Europe and America to China, Russia and elsewhere. They sum up one of the global economy's problems too: the west is consuming far more than it is producing. SWFs are also a new and very different kind of investor.

From *The Guardian Weekly*, 4/1/2008 (adapted).

QUESTÃO 49

According to the text, it can be said that

- A** China would never invest money in dubious bargains.
- B** CIC spent a lot more than £4bn on Morgan Stanley and Blackstone.
- C** most probably, China will put more money in bigger deals.
- D** SWFs were created to avoid exporting excess of goods or oil.
- E** Russia's everyday export earnings are saved so as to be better invested in the long run.

QUESTÃO 50

Taking the text into consideration, it can be deduced that

- A** the new economic trends have long been IMF concern.
- B** OECD issued rules to be followed by recipient countries.
- C** the influence of new economic features has almost completely been left to those who work or study too much this subject.
- D** SWFs most probably will follow the guidelines established by OECD.
- E** the west is producing more than it is consuming, whereas in the east it is the other way.

QUESTÃO 51

A suitable title for this text can be

- A** When Beijing goes lending.
- B** When Beijing goes selling.
- C** When Beijing goes wasting.
- D** When Beijing goes sparing.
- E** When Beijing goes buying.